



STUDY THE MANAGEMENT MODEL AS THE NEW BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Sun Jintao¹; Christin Agustina Purba^{2*}, Hendry³

¹Master student, Faculty of management, Universitas Prima Indonesia

²Faculty of management, Universitas Prima Indonesia. Email: (christinpurba@unprimdn.ac.id)

³Faculty of management, Universitas Prima Indonesia

*Corresponding Author

Information of Article

Article history:

Received: 5 Nov 2021

Revised: 08 Nov 2021

Accepted: 30 Nov 2021

Available online: 1 Dec 2021

Keywords:

Neuromedical, Service Management, Business Philosophy, Service Quality, Modern Spirit, World Communication Principles

ABSTRACT

This study examined a modern service management model based on the young euro philosophy. Modern service management Keep your spirit. Moreover, service management should be management that adheres to the essential quality of service. Furthermore, modern service management is an activity that manages the central organization of human society, so it must be managed globally. Modern service management meets these three management philosophy requirements. The existing service management framework did not meet modern management standards and developed a new modern service management model. The existing service management framework recognized the service as an add-on to the product rather than an intangible. The management framework also lacked the modern spirit required for modern management. And it did not reflect the modern economic society's characteristics and needs, where the share of service industries and service organizations has risen dramatically. The modern service management model should reflect the essence of intangible rehabilitation called to service, the modern spirit, and the common principles of the world required by the central organization of modern economic society. In other words, Hyundai service management must be in line with the modern spirit, basic service management, and global public principles. So, in addition to the existing study's service quality analysis and global common principles, a modern service management model with these three requirements was presented. As a conceptual model, this study is required to strengthen future embryological research to demonstrate that this management model can consistently achieve excellent business performance. Research is also required to expand this study and make it a model.

1. Introduction

This study serves as the first step in neuropsychiatric research. A new model of service management was presented in a study it conducted. In contrast to traditional service management, service management as a euro young necessitates a solid philosophical foundation and a long-term management model. As a neuroscientist, the philosophical compass is set by the spirit of the moment. To succeed in the business world today, researchers must be devoted to the values of the 21st century. It is also essential that The New Young adheres to the basic quality of service. Since it governs an organization fundamental to human society, it must be managed according to the world's universal principles. Modern service management is defined as management that meets these three management philosophy requirements. Based on the findings that the current service management framework does not meet these modern light spirit requirements, this work developed an improved modern service management model. Existing service management appointment work does not see services as intangible goods central to the modern economy but rather as ancillary goods added to products. In addition, the management framework does not reflect the modern spirit required to become modern management. As a result, it fails to consider the realities of today's economy, which places a much higher emphasis on the service sector and the organizations that provide those services. It should be a management framework that reflects the modern spirit and that presents management methods necessary for the central organization of modern economic society, the Hyundai Service Management Model should reflect the essence of intangible materialization of service. Compliance with Hyundai spirit, compliance with service quality management, and adherence to world public principles are all requirements for Hyundai Service Management's compliance with these standards.

2. Foundation of Modern Service Management

2.1 Problems with Existing Service Management

A new service management framework could start by analyzing existing service management issues. It studies the issue in three dimensions, namely modern spirits [1]. Analyze the management permission for service. Is it a management framework that focuses on the intangible materialization of service? It is a managerial frame that embodies the spirit of

modernism [2]. A semi-spiritual academic framework evaluates the needs of the current commercial society, focusing on services. The first criterion assesses contemporary service management as unfaithful to intangible service materialization. I accept the perception of services as incidental activity or products. To put it another way, the idea of service management is drawn from intangible characteristics of service activity rather than management strategies based on "service" nature. This is why restricted management theory is being developed, as it lowers the status of service as intangible goods, which is Hyundai's real good. Intangible service restoration necessitates semi-spiritual management theory. The Service Science Society defines service research encompassing almost all modern sciences [3, 4]. Service studies were coined to describe a new set of academic disciplines, including services philosophies, economics and management, and sociology [5, 6]. In this way, service management should be true to Hyundai's core values. In the second standard, existing service management is examined for modernization. Service quality management and customer satisfaction are the emphases of current management theory [7-9]. This is a management theory that emphasizes service. In other words, care providers do their best for the survivor. It is a concept where service providers and service providers work together vertically. Modernity is a horizontal society with equal rights for everybody. Modernity is a balanced society with individual rights and responsibilities. Modernity has enhanced practitioners' roles, and horizontal values are fundamental. Modern service management is based on management theory. In keeping with the spirit, new management theories are required. Service Management theory development represents modern supplier and service recipient equality. The third criterion examines how conventional service management does not reflect modern economic society, where service-related companies have virtually replaced all other human organisations. Existing service management theories were designed for solely Yongri-following corporations. In today's environment, where all organisations are service organisations, service management of both nonprofit and for-profit enterprises is critical. Since every human organisation is a service organisation, service management should manage them. Service management should be based on management principles common to these businesses. The world should be the centre of service management. Existing service management does not match modern financial service centralization. I can claim I do. Thus, present service management frameworks may not be acknowledged as modern management, both in philosophy as an embodiment, usefulness in modern economic society, and conformity with service nature. To create a modern service management model that solves these issues, the essence of Hyundai must be reflected in the model's architecture. Service management must also be based on a global common cause, given its relevance in the current economic society, where all firms are service organisations. Modern service management must also be named based on the service's nature [10] because all disciplines must adhere to the basics. This work examines the structural foundations of current company administration and service philosophy.

2.2 Foundation of Hyundai

Hyundai Admin Management focuses on management theory and management technology. As indicated in the previous studies, management technology is evolving into a field focusing on management theory and management philosophy [11, 12]. Management theory encompasses management theory as an irrational item to be managed and a manager as a rational creature. The management philosophy is the study of why, what, and how management is done. This is the most significant development in modern management

2.2.1 New Management

Managing is undoubtedly the most philosophical endeavour nowadays. That's because Hyundai's social system is godfather democracy, and its economic system is capitalism. In a democracy, people are subjects. Individuals are subject to decision-making and accountability. Although most democratic systems are adopted for their authority, their essence is that individuals are power and responsibility subjects. Therefore focused on human decision-making. Modern society's most vital activity is spirit activity. Also, economic value creation and consumption are important to human life under a capitalist economy. Management operations include generating business ideas, building organisations, and motivating employees to conduct production and services efficiently. The capitalist system can't function without management. Thus, management must be done at the most fundamental and profound level for modern economic society to be sustainably virtuous. Because management is the most essential central function to keep human society sustainable, mistakes in management are easy to make. Because organizational efforts that do not align with the essence of human society are likely to destabilize it. As indicated in the graphic below, management is an activity that executes the optimal symbiosis system of the planet and humans. Humans are the subjects of life, and the world is the space-time space in which humans' dwell. All management efforts, personal, corporate, and national, are creative and innovative for maximum world-human symbiosis. It is a valuable activity for optimal symbiosis. It is an activity that provides value for people and society. maximising limited resources, time, space, and human constraints Until modern management achieves this crucial status, two essential modifications have occurred. It has evolved into a structure of reverse apostolic management.

2.2.2 Modern Management Positioning

It is entering a management period. For most of humanity's history, it ruled human life. That was the age when God or God decided on man's life, and man lived by the god-made laws. In other words, the world (nature) was the focal point.

As previously stated, it was a time of shared production and decision-making [13]. It was a time when three realms (nature) were freely employed according to human will and desire. The human-centered age has continued to expand the semester and establish the great name of humanity. In anticipation of the Fifth Industrial Revolution in the 21st century, it became a rethink of humans and the planet. By proposing sustainable development in the late twentieth century, humanity began to rethink the relationship between the world and humans and gained a deeper understanding of their nature. In today's world, It is beginning to see that essence is not modernity. First, it rediscovered the interconnectedness of the human and natural worlds.

Relationships are the foundation of society, partnerships teach human existence, and the natural world is a union of many relationships. Modernity's reality-driven worldview is giving way to a relationship-driven worldview. The dominating role established in Eastern antiquity and the NOAA philosophy are essential pillars of postmodernism in modern thought. This deepened our understanding of the human-nature link. The human-centered period gives way to a relationship-driven era between humans and the world [14]. Activities that benefit both humans and the planet Along with humans and the world, this management activity is the world's three central pillars. The framework must be built on modern management's foundation [15].

2.3 Service Philosophy

Since management philosophy has emerged as the center of modern business administration, service management should be designed based on service philosophy. The management building, which applies service philosophy and service philosophy reflecting the common principles of modern economic society and the Anthropocene tax, was established as a tai chi model [16]. In other words, each of the opposing parties is recognized for its value through specific mutual containment balance activities with dissenters, and it is a model that develops together.

In addition, it is a fortunate model of service philosophy to develop into a spiral as the other side finds and solves contradictions between the opposing parties. The management and the process of performing, rather than the final result, such as creating profits in Kyung-Yeong, are central. It also refers to a soft structure centered on intangibles rather than a deterministic structure centered on types. The service management model as a euro young needs to be established based on this service philosophy. From a service philosophy perspective, the two great forces that act on modern management are the power to demand organizational activities as social institutions and the force for economic profit creation. The management of the service philosophy perspective has a structure in which these two forces balance the enemy at the critical point, fiercely opposing and harmoniously developing along the time and space axes. In service philosophy-based management, thorough checks, homogeneity, and acceptance of the role of the ally are essential.

3. Requirements for Modern Service Management

3.1 The Modern Spirit

The foundational environment for modern service management is very different from the current era. The transition to modernity began first in philosophy. In the late 19th century, Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) created a current flow in this idea, followed by the 20th century, when it emerged as a contemporary trend in literature, art, and pure sciences. With James Joyce (1882-1941) TS. Elliot (1888-1965) in literature, Igor Stravinsky (1882-1971) in music, Marcel du Shang (1887-1968) and others created a current flow in art, Isadora Duncan (1877-1927) and others in dance, and Albert Einstein (1879-1955) and Werner Heisenberg (1901-1976) created the current flow in pure science. Although the standards and timings that distinguish between modern and other are ambiguous, they often distinguish between modern times from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution to the first half of the 20th century (the end of World War I or WWII during two world wars). The spirit emphasized by the French Revolution and the many revolutions that opened up modern times was freedom and equality. It took a long time for the economy to be outdated, the political and social systems to be transformed, and the human consciousness familiar to the feudal era was difficult to change. Freedom and equality have emerged as the true mainstream spirit of modern times. Friedrich Nietzsche sowed the seeds of the modern spirit with Dionysus affirmative thought. Everything that exists in the world must be valued and affirmed. The researchers developed the idea that all of this world is an element of the network that plays a vital role in the world. It opened up a modern idea that a world made up of a network of masses is the original appearance of the whole human society. For Nietzsche, "the world is the composition of a myriad of objects of discrimination that are interacting in myriad ways" (Lamprecht, 1992), and the value that Nietzsche valued was that there must be a law that protects the weak compared to the strong, that justice, not strength, should prevail, and that a humble person, not an adventurous person, has power. It laid the foundation for the modern spirit. Many postmodern ideas representing de-centralism were born from these ideas, and a more specific modern thought system was established. In particular, Jill Deleuze (1925-1995) and others have presented a rhizome worldview, saying that the world is only a difference, not a confrontation, and not a conformity to the coded existing world order, claimed a return to life itself.

The world is not originally a tree-shaped structure with branches extending from the center but a rhizome structure without a center point. Therefore, it is the modern spirit that equal levels of freedom must be reserved for all beings of the world. In addition, Whitehead (1861-1947) and others developed process-oriented philosophic ideas that aligned with the three traditional Oriental disciplines. He excluded the organism idea that all things in the universe are related organisms, so that they are in the process of two changes and that there is no center. The idea is that all organisms become conditions for other organisms after they have finished their lives or are born into new organisms. It is with the roots and context of Oriental thought. Now, East and West ideas have built a modern spirit together. In this way, the modern worldview is that "the world is a network where everyone is connected in many dimensions, and it is a place where access and sweet clauses are free." Modern ideas are well aligned with modern ultra-connected societies where the world is connected in real-time through information and communication technologies and transportation such as the Internet. Since it is the human desire to change in this world, dynamic changes in modern economic society are inevitable. Kyung Young, who must run all modern organizations and modern people, including corporate organizations, needs to reflect these modern ideas, the dynamics of modern economic society, and the nomadic lives of current interpersonal people. James Joyce also embodied the spirit of modernity in literature in the early 20th century. He covered almost every subject and text format in *Ulysses*, a masterpiece that followed the structure of Homeros' feature epic *Odyssey*. It is in line with the modern spirit in which everything is embraced and united. In 1922, the same year as the *Ulysses* announcement, modern thought was captured T.S. Elliot's "The Waste Land" was announced.

The first verse that became famous to modern people, "April is a Brutal Month," was also embodied in the wasteland, unlike the lyrical poetry world of the past. While dealing with contemporary themes and objects that go beyond modern times, It contains a variety of Yang and Western works and various philosophical ideas. Through *Ulysses* and wastelands, literature reflected the spirit of the present in literature, and in the early 20th century, literature passed as it is. Modern management has created the need to reflect all types of organizations and all modern customer groups where everything is connected, embraced and valued. Several composers initiated contemporary music, but Russia's Igor Stravinsky promoted the transformation into modernity. Stravinsky, who played music in "The Festival of Spring," which was premiered in 1913 by Diaghilev's Russian Ballet (Valerus), has made a difference to the modern world by showcasing innovative rhythms and unconventional formats. Korea's Yun Yi Sang (1917-1995) entered the modern world by reflecting de-centralism in music in Yeak (1966). Instead of music with a central sound rate like a conventional sound evil, the music was made in chunks of sound so that no one was centered, but everyone would come together to create an atmosphere. Instead of traditional music with differentials consisting of the main sound rate that leads to the music and the sound rate that aids it, all the participating volumes are equally valuable and play a role in each other. The modern spirit is being implemented. Anton Webern (1883-1945) of Austria also produced music that valued all the notes without a single repeated note in a single piece of music. This spirit, which pursued only the essence of music, is great for developing the modern spirit, which seeks to remove and relieve non-essential decorations and leave only the essence. contributed. In art, Marcel Duchamp began the implementation of the modern spirit when he released his 1917 work *Fountain*. He exhibited a male urinal under "fountain" to create conceptual art and opened a contemporary art chapter. From an existing art perspective, it was presented as a work of art without any creative manual labor with something that was not worth representing. A reflection of the spirit of modernity. be.

The modern spirit of not having one that exists in the world is not worth it, and the modern spirit that the object can have new value by assigning certain concepts to any object is embodied in art. Modern dance was relieved and relieved, and the spirit of the present cause, which left only the essence, was completed with all the body. Isadora Duncan, a leading pioneer of contemporary dance, took off her tosh and created a new dance with the movement of her body barefoot, emphasizing free and personal expression without being bound by the formality of traditional ballet, making things that she considered to be the object of dance in the gij zone into contemporary dance art. Mary Wigman (1886-1973) created a dance that showed dance from dance to the movement of the human body, abandoning the narrow and limited space of the existing performance hall "Stage", and showing free dance outdoors, and kicking clothes to show the natural movement of the pure human body thoroughly, and showing new dances only by moving the body. The modern spirit takes away and relieves it and brings out a new creation with only the essence left. It needs to be a management that leaves only the essence. In the early 20th century, science also showed a current flow. Einstein published relativity theory, opening up a four-dimensional world where time dimensions were added to the existing three-dimensional world. In other words, when we transition our understanding of the world we live in, from the existing time-time world to the relative space-time world, the key is the transformation of science. Niels Boer (1885-1962) and Werner Heisenberg discovered the principles of impureness and uncertainty, presenting the principles of a new world that innovates existing causal determination theories.

The modern spirit is giving equal value without discrimination to all beings of this world, giving equal freedom to all human beings, creating a world where everyone has no equal discrimination and ensuring that all seek their happiness. To find such a modern spirit, modern problems must be solved. In particular, we must address economic inequality, social inequality, and restrictions on freedom. Modern studies should be semi-spiritual in the spirit of modern times and can help solve modern problems. Modern studies should reflect the spirit of modern science, modern literature and art, and

the nature of modern thought. Modern management should contribute to the uplift of the modern spirit. This is because the application literature must be with the world and in line with the times. In addition, modern studies take away all the stereotypes given by existing modern academic statements, leaving only the essence and making a whole new start. If you leave the essence, you can be anything because there is virtually no restraint or constraint, and you can work with anything else to create a new one. New creations must be able to solve modern problems. Service management should be a new discipline that responds to the needs of this modern spirit and the academic gates of the present era. Service management needs to be reborn in modern times [17].

3.2 Nature of the Service

The essence of the service is relationality, interactiveness, horizontality, and harmony [18]. The nature of these services must be reflected in service management based on the Tai chi structure, the management office of the service philosophy. The service is established by the homogeneous mold of suppliers and demanders. Service providers and service recipients form centrifugal and centrifugal forces, respectively, as shown below. When mutual balance is achieved, the service is valued, supplied as goods, and paid for mutually [19].

In a balanced state, service management becomes sustainable, and *sus vis* can be industrialized. In other words, an organization exists in a state where suppliers and demanders are balanced, and management is an activity that continuously maintains a balance between the two forces. Embracing these two forces, the central activity of modern service management is to continuously find and maintain the balance of the difficulties of continuously reconciling at the time, space, and human level. Organizations subject to service management in modern economic society include for-profit and nonprofit organizations, national societies, and individuals. In addition, when the target organizations are diversifying and all require effective management, the overall optimization of this balance is very important. For national organizations, not to mention non-commercial and public organizations, to be sustainable, the above methods of inclusion and balanced management require a balanced management structure [20].

3.3 Common Principles

Although the ultimate truth (Lao Tzu's first) cannot be articulated in words, the statement begins with a dog-daughter road (Lao-Tzu, 1982), and the Christian Jehovah God says, "I am Who I Am." It is best to discover and utilise even approximate truths as a human being. To summarise Eastern and Western ideas, the right-wing Nishad's Brahman explanatory notion of *neti, neti* theory (neither this nor that), the Tao Da-ideology *kyung's* of non-existence. The main character and *Taegeuk* complementarity of atomic physics, the yin and yang principle, the theory of reciprocity, and the shared philosophy of Eastern and Western dialectics are believed to be two-way thoughts. Ideologically the essential ideas of Buddhism's philosophy of change are flow and change. Heraclitus stated you couldn't cross a river twice. The theory of human flow, Solomon's theory of shadows, Shakespeare's *Macbeth's* statement "Life is a walking shadow theory", etc.

It's an idea.

4. Modern Service Management Models and Practices

4.1 Hyundai Service Management Model

In summarizing the ideas at the fundamental principle level, it is said that it can be summarized in two and three original ideas, such as the Brahman descriptive concept of *upfit* Nishad, nation (neither this nor that), the non-emissary idea of the moral landscape, the *Taichi* of the leading role and atomic physics, the yin yang battalion principle of the leading role, the upper limb theory, the dialectic law, the common philosophy of East and West. Ideologically, flow and change are central ideas. Buddhist theory that everything is changing, such as management methods based on the basic quality of service and management methods based on the common principles of humans. It should be a management faithful to the nature of relationality, horizontality, interactiveness, and harmony. It should be management that strengthens the activities of creating relationships and maintaining the system, management to restore horizontality and maintaining horizontalness, management that respects and utilizes interactiveness, and management that is harmonious with the demander and various management environments. In modern economic society, an organization that requires service management is a *de facto* all organization, including the situation, so it should be managed based on the common principles between nature and human beings. Since symmetry, balance, harmony, and simplicity are common principles of the world, management should be respected. Nature is a space where all life lives. In a lasting time, all life must be sustainable.

The principle of life-sustaining should be the basis for management principles. Humans who live their lives with reason and sensibility are part of nature, but they also have a top prize as a subject of nature. Management should also reflect the principles of human life with this dual status. In some parts, the depth of human selfishness should be acknowledged, and it should be management that strives to minimize the problems caused by excessive human selfishness. Hyundai service

management is a management method that applies common principles such as balance and simplicity. Management is now in its infancy, and this study presents two of the latest management cases and one historical case as examples of modern service management. First, as the latest management case, we present the case of The Bulletproof Boys' Team (BTS), a Korean music group. BTS is a management that is faithful to the modern spirit. It is a self-driving idol concept in which members write and sing throw songs. He also adopts a management method that is faithful to himself, making his story a song. He sings with content faithful to the modern spirit of Love Yourself. It is a management method led by the modern spirit and respected by others. In addition, BTS is analyzed as having service-oriented management. It is faithful to the nature of the service, such as relationship, interactiveness, horizontality, and service process fidelity. He sympathizes with the horizontal positions of the teenage-twenties world about "I in the Thrown World" and strengthens their relationship at the content level. it consists of sympathetic content of the world. So it resonates with the sense of 'the need for the present world to change, and the change to be directed toward greater freedom, liberation, and a better world. This is one of the fundamental factors that has helped BTS achieve global success(Lee, 2018)" In addition, he is actively utilizing inertia in terms of media utilization. He uses social media and values horizontal interactive communication with fans (ARMY). It uses social media and personal Internet broadcasting to market communication. In team building and operation, we are also operating faithful to the principle of spiral dialectical development. It consists of an autonomous idol whose strengths are actively demonstrated by the entire members. An autonomous type that organizes team members with various local appearances creates songs for themselves and actively expresses one's gods system to develop spirals. In addition, it is analyzed that the spirit incense implements creativity between the members by the time axis.

Fidelity to the process is also a modern service management method. They are faithful to their self-realization and fan service processes, such as distributing various contents free of charge, re-creating and releasing them for free if they are dissatisfied with the completeness of the performance. The company plans and organizes albums and concerts into narrative structures to keep audiences and fans looking forward to the next album and the concert, and is applying a service member lee that creates lasting value through the dot-oriented process. In addition, cultivating excellent team synergy and personal capacity has become successful management in terms of symmetry balance, a common principle of the world. At the fundamental philosophy level, we are making good use of the balance that is the common principle of the world. In other words, it is analyzed that the company is managing the world's public principles with content that corrects the tilted playground, as shown in the picture. It actively reflects in the lyrics of songs the spirit of the 10-20 generations who want to exist in itself, mainly against the philosophy of maintaining social centrality, which is the world of adults. It can be said that the company is in the process of restoring balance symmetry by allowing them to express the suppressed power of the four years. Another latest management case presents the film case of South Korean film director Bong Joon-ho. Following the 2019 Cannes Film Festival's top prize for the latest film "Gi-Raw", the story of winning the Director's Award, the Prize for Work, etc., at the Academy Awards in February 2020, is also based on service management. First of all, he is faithful to the modern spirit. I'm making movies centered on me and ordinary people.

The masters of the story are not special beings. They are ordinary people, neighbors and show the usual stories of human life, which are a mixture of good, evil, reason and irrationality, etching the dichotomy of reason and irrationality. In the case of the movie "Parasites," the unemployed family is the main character, mother's crying korean medicine mom lives with a disabled son, in "Monsters" a family that runs a convenience store in Dunchi, a family that operates a convenience store in The Han River Dunchi, an ordinary country brother who is not smart in "Memories of Murder," and in "Snow Country Train," taking people and security personnel are the main characters. Ordinary people, not special beings, and their thoughts and lives also show everyday life mixed with good, evil, reason and irrationality. It shows the everyday life of modern beings represented by the Surbis network. In other words, unlike the special people that many existing films are adopting as protagonists, as shown below, By casting them as protagonists, it corrected the structure of the slanted playground that it showed in the stories, and it reflected in the film the modernity and the modern spirit that everyone has a high-level relationship. The film's theme is also the life of ordinary people, which is a mixture of good, evil, reason and irrationality. The movie "Parasites", deal with social hierarchy conflicts, capitalist issues, etc.; the movie "Monsters", deals with the lives and family love of citizens that the state cannot turn on, mother deals with maniacal motherhood, society's disregard for the weak, and in "Memories of Murder", it deals with the incompetence and violence of public power that does not protect the lives of everyday citizens.

The New Year's Train deals with capitalist issues, human selfishness, and other slanted playgrounds, such as the selfish human lust. All of them cover the story from the perspective of the bo-cons, and the boundaries between good, evil, reason, and irrationality are blurred and mixed. Therefore, it is analyzed that the appearance of ordinary people's lives, modern horizontal life, and the subject matter permeates the story, making it easier to gain public sympathy. A thorough balance principle between the two allies is introduced, has a more advanced development structure. It is analyzed as faithful to relationality, interactiveness, horizontality, and service process. There is a model of balanced dialectic development between the opposing, such as Bae Wu, the director, the director, and the staff.' The actors live for several months, so when they go to the second half of the shoot, they are immersed in the characters and speak to them. Therefore, as the latter part of the interview states, "it modifies and shoots lines using the potential of actors" as shown in the interview, the masters of the scenario is also a model that the director and actor share horizontally (KBS, 2020; MBC,

2020). It is said that Bishop Bong initiates the shooting without specifically confirming the lines in the scenario. Therefore, the director has the upper hand at the beginning of the shoot for the character, and the actor has the upper hand later in the shoot. Present only the large metabolic direction to the ship's people, or shoot with the flexibility to change the existing scenario lines.' When filming Detective Park Doo-man (Song Kang-ho) confronting a suspect with a "gene-sensitizing blow" in "Memories of Murder," Kim Hye-jae, the actor who played the role of mom in Mother, is scheduled to shoot this god in three days, and it seems that Detective Pak Doo-man will say something. Think about it and shoot a movie with the full potential of the actor. The team is run so that the potential of actors and cinematographers is utilized to the fullest. Even when he has to retake acting dozens of times, he says he never speaks critically of acting, only praises him, and repeatedly acts dozens of times. The same is said for the cinematographer. to respect all of the staff, not just the actors, and to reach their full potential (KBS, 2020; MBC,2020). It is a structure in which the producers own the film in a two-way direction with the audience, rather than sending a message to the audience, presenting fun, etc.

In other words, the visitor who watched the movie shows the structure of carrying his homework. It is a structure in which the audience pursues self-development, social development, and happiness while doing their homework. For example, let me catch the culprits I didn't catch in the movie 'In The Killing Billion', Boo Let's solve the problem of public power in fact," and so on with the audience. The director's expression is that he tried to leave the theater door with his homework pulled out with an arrow in his chest. Monsters, snow trains, mothers, parasites, etc. all have structures that allow the audience to share the film with that feeling. In this way, his films are faithful to the nature of the service: horizontality, interactiveness, and relationality. And he is faithful to the third element of service management, the World Institute of Public Affairs. The spiral creative evolution process of the confrontational manganese, which is non-non-commercial and conflicting, is central. Neither this nor that, nor this, and the time axis, is the essential structure. Whether the time is linear or cyclical, it is analyzed to have a spiral development structure of non-non-duty according to time development. In other words, the movie consists of the mutilation of the time and space axis. It is the progression of the story without the completion of the story. He is faithful to the process-driven storytelling of non-bu.

The result is not the film's central purpose, but the pre-story process is central to the film. In the movie "Parasites," the main character culprit continues by stealing underground. In the Monster, the scene in which the son is committed to saving the Father shows the life of a family that continues after the sacrifice of a major family member. I "Ma the" the murderous son and the mother who murdered him are all safely living, and in "Memories of Murder," the process of responding to police and others during the serial killings is central, and in "Snow Country Train", the process of solving class social problems and showing problems is the central theme. It reflects the original appearance of the human world, which continues to spiral through the time axis in a non-costly spiral. Modern service management is not only modern management in the 21st century. If the management methods are the same, they can be called modern service management even if they existed in the past. For example, Rome has been in line with modern service management, the longest-running mighty empire in history. Rome initially gave Roman citizenship to the Sabines who had been blessed through war, forcing them to buy votes and having unprecedented horizontal management of joint rule. Because of the practices of the conquering and retreating states at the time, this treatment was a blow. Plutarch, a Greek poet and philosopher, evaluated the event as a fairytale policy of the Roman special "The Wind" and explained that Rome was able to expand its spirit sat and seize supremacy because of its continuation of the "strategy of assimilating even the losers to themselves." For a long time, politically, they have established a community coalition of destinies, such as extending citizenship to Colonia (colonial cities) worldwide and overhauling the Roman islands. This eventually brought Rome to the foretaste against Carthage and made Roman history the center of world history. This management method reflects the modern spirit of respecting others while being a leader, and it is service-based management that respects horizontality and interactiveness. It is common principle management in the world that maintains balance and symmetry [21]. The modern service management model transcends space-time management that represents performance [22, 23].

5. Discussions

This study was carried out to propose a modern service management model based on the neurosurgery framework built-in in previous studies. As opposed to the current service management framework, which treats services as intangible elements that are essential to the modern economy, the existing service management framework treats them as collateral products that were tied to the product. Aside from that, the management framework did not embody the spirit of contemporary "Modern" that was essential to become a modern management organisation. Furthermore, it did not reflect the features and requirements of modern economic society, in which the share of the service industry and service organisations was extremely high. As a result of this research, it was able to build a new service management model that is in keeping with the present spirit while also tackling the problem of the spirit. In addition, he offered service management that was true to the essence of the service and accurate to the common principles of the world as the current large-scale service management model to the audience. It offered Hyundai service management with management consistent with the Hyundai ethos, consistent with fundamental service management, and consistent with world public principles. The models reported in this work will need to be subjected to embryological and analytical studies in the

future. Studies are required to expand this research to evolve into a practical model and assess it analytically; these studies are now underway.

References

- [1] J. Abbas, "Impact of total quality management on corporate green performance through the mediating role of corporate social responsibility," *Journal of Cleaner Production*, vol. 242, p. 118458, 2020.
- [2] S. Leminen, M. Rajahonka, M. Westerlund, and R. Wendelin, "The future of the Internet of Things: toward heterarchical ecosystems and service business models," *Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing*, 2018.
- [3] M. Kelemen, "Managing quality," 2003.
- [4] L. Erasmus, *A critical evaluation of service quality and management involvement in a service organisation*. University of Johannesburg (South Africa), 2012.
- [5] T. Morden and D. Bowles, "Management in South Korea: a review," *Management Decision*, 1998.
- [6] M. Bulmer, *The Chicago school of sociology: Institutionalization, diversity, and the rise of sociological research*. University of Chicago Press, 1986.
- [7] U. Lenka, D. Suar, and P. K. Mohapatra, "Soft and hard aspects of quality management practices influencing service quality and customer satisfaction in manufacturing-oriented services," *Global Business Review*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 79-101, 2010.
- [8] P.-L. Huang, B. C. Lee, and C.-C. Chen, "The influence of service quality on customer satisfaction and loyalty in B2B technology service industry," *Total Quality Management & Business Excellence*, vol. 30, no. 13-14, pp. 1449-1465, 2019.
- [9] Y. Pambreni, A. Khatibi, S. Azam, and J. Tham, "The influence of total quality management toward organization performance," *Management Science Letters*, vol. 9, no. 9, pp. 1397-1406, 2019.
- [10] Y. Wang, H. P. Lo, R. Chi, and Y. Yang, "An integrated framework for customer value and customer-relationship-management performance: A customer-based perspective from China," *Managing Service Quality: An International Journal*, 2004.
- [11] D. Samuel, P. Found, and S. J. Williams, "How did the publication of the book The Machine That Changed The World change management thinking? Exploring 25 years of lean literature," *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, 2015.
- [12] W. S. Shim and R. M. Steers, "Symmetric and asymmetric leadership cultures: A comparative study of leadership and organizational culture at Hyundai and Toyota," *Journal of World Business*, vol. 47, no. 4, pp. 581-591, 2012.
- [13] P. Osterrieder, L. Budde, and T. Friedli, "The smart factory as a key construct of industry 4.0: A systematic literature review," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 221, p. 107476, 2020.
- [14] S. N. Chattopadhyay, "Development of a universal enterprise model for multi-country manufacturing systems analysis," *A thesis presented for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, RMIT University*, 2011.
- [15] O. R. Mahdi, I. A. Nassar, and M. K. Almsafir, "Knowledge management processes and sustainable competitive advantage: An empirical examination in private universities," *Journal of Business Research*, vol. 94, pp. 320-334, 2019.
- [16] L. D. Parker, "From scientific to activity based office management: a mirage of change," *Journal of Accounting & Organizational Change*, 2016.
- [17] D. A. Wren and A. G. Bedeian, *The evolution of management thought*. John Wiley & Sons, 2020.
- [18] H. Kim, "A study on the service philosophy of major western ideology," *Journal of Service Research and Studies*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 1-16, 2019.
- [19] T. D. Justice, H. H. Magidimisha, and L. Chipungu, "Spatial Planning in Service Delivery."
- [20] I. Saleem, S. H. Tahir, and Z. Batool, "Beyond diversity: why the inclusion is imperative for boards to promote sustainability among agile nonprofit organisations?," *International Journal of Agile Systems and Management*, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 254-275, 2021.
- [21] D. Bomgardner, *The story of the Roman amphitheatre*. Routledge, 2021.
- [22] E. DiCarlo, "Transcending Temporal Variance: Time-Specificity, Long Distance Performance and the Intersubjective Site," in *Time in Variance*: Brill, 2021, pp. 269-290.
- [23] D. Thompson, E. Burman, D. Mumovic, and M. Davies, "Managing the risk of the energy performance gap in non-domestic buildings," *Building Services Engineering Research and Technology*, vol. 43, no. 1, pp. 57-88, 2022.